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Why Allies Failed To Stop Japanese Advance

MALAYA'S PARLIAMENT MEETS

ILLUMINATING DESPATCH BY GENERAL WAVELL

Two Women Members Included

Singapore, Feb. 23.—Malaya's first central "Parliament," set up under the new 23-day old Federal Constitution, and including two women, met for the first time this morning at Kuala Lumpur, 200 miles northwest of Singapore.

The new constitution replaced the previous system of four federated states, five non-federated states and two separate British settlements of Penang and Malacca.

The new 75-member Federal Council represents the nine Malay states and the two settlements.

The British High Commissioner Sir Edward Gent, who nominated most of the 61 non-official members of the Council, presided at today's meeting, which was occupied with the swearing in of the Council members and the appointment of committees.

Lord Lintow, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was also present.

Malayans, with 31 seats, hold the majority among the non-official members. The Chinese, who earlier threatened to boycott the Council because of their alleged inadequate representation, were given 10 seats.—Reuter.

MOSLEY AND MUSSOLINI

London, Feb. 23.—The Minister of State (Mr. Hector McNeill) told the House of Commons tonight that the British Government had documents captured from Axis files, inferring that Sir Oswald Mosley was "in closest touch" with Mussolini and the Italian Fascist movement, and he indicated that Mosley had received financial support from the Italians.

Replying to a question, Mr. McNeill said British investigation of the Mosley link with Mussolini had not yet been completed.

Mr. Emrys Hughes (Labour) asked whether there was any reference to financial assistance to Mosley's party.

Mr. McNeill: "I have made it plain we are talking about inferences, but I should not like to pretend the subject of money did not feature in the correspondence."—United Press.

Poor Singapore Preparations

London, Feb. 23.—Inadequate air forces, lack of air cover for a severely reduced naval striking force, and the failure of land reinforcements to arrive until it was too late to save the situation were the chief causes of the Allied failure to check the Japanese advance in the South-West Pacific.

The acute difficulties under which the British, Dutch and Australian Joint Command operated in January and February, 1942, were disclosed tonight in the despatch of General Sir Archibald Wavell, the Supreme Allied Commander in the South-West Pacific, now Field Marshal Lord Wavell.

Summing up the situation which drove the Allies back through The Netherlands East Indies and Malaya, General Wavell declared: "Our enemies moved too quickly on a simple effective plan and never gave us time to collect the forces necessary to remedy our initial weakness and to make headway against them. Air was the vital factor on both sides. Without air superiority, our naval forces, even had they been stronger, could have accomplished little as the danger of operating warships within range of shore-based aircraft without fighter cover was shown on several occasions during the short campaign.

"The effect of enemy air superiority on land operations has been exaggerated, the material damage done and the casualties caused were comparatively small, but the moral effect was great."

Giving the Japanese credit for the efficient planning of the use of their air forces, General Wavell declared he nevertheless believed the Japanese air arm was not a really formidable force once it could be met on anything like equal terms. Its methods were stereotyped.

He declared that all would have been well if all the aircraft promised the ABDA Command had arrived on time and well-protected aerodromes to receive them could have been established with sufficient ground organization to service them. "But in the ABDA Command, we never had the time to assemble a sufficient force or to create favourable conditions for them to operate."



VISCOUNT WAVELL

Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, but this was found impossible except for small quantities of arms. Another factor emphasized by General Wavell as contributing to the general inability to check the Japanese was the method by which reinforcements of men were arriving in the final stages of the operations. In the final stages, when the arrival of reinforcements was a matter of extreme urgency, ships with reinforcements were not loaded tactically. This was a handicap.

"For instance, the personnel of a machine-gun battalion arrived in Java and might have been invaluable, but their machine guns and equipment were in another ship, due many days later.

"In fact, it was usually necessary for several flights of ships to arrive, sometimes spread over two or three weeks, before one formation, such as a brigade, was complete. Such economy of shipping space may be essential, but it is apt to prove a grave tactical handicap."

Speaking of the broad overall aspect of operations, however, General Wavell contrasted the position with the defence of Greece, a year earlier, when he said it might

have been argued it would have been better to concentrate on holding Crete and the gains in Libya. In the South-West Pacific, he said, it might have been considered more prudent to let The Netherlands East Indies go and concentrate on making Burma and Australia secure.

"Our attempt to hold The Netherlands East Indies has cost us Burma and has placed India and Ceylon in danger," he declared, but that, in both instances (Greece and East Indies), we took the right—and only—decision. I have no doubt."

He added: "The principle of engaging the enemy as closely and as far forward as possible must be maintained at all costs and will, in the end, bring victory."

Before he assumed command on January 15, General Wavell cabled to the Chiefs of Staff in London that he seemed an attack on enemy shipping by air and submarine and on enemy air-bases—by air should be a primary objective and that to secure a line of naval and air bases Port Darwin-Timor-Java-Southern Sumatra-Singapore would probably represent the limit possible with the resources which were likely to be available.

General Wavell flew to Singapore, arriving on January 7. He said he had realized from the first "that a race against time was involved if the line I had indicated to the Chiefs of Staff was to be held and that much would depend upon the capacity of the troops in Malaya to delay the Japanese north of Johore till sufficient reinforcements could arrive."

He was concerned to find no defences had been made or even planned in detail on the north side of Singapore Island, "although it was obvious by now that we might be driven back into the island and have to defend it."

General Wavell said he ordered these defences to be put in hand at Duff-Cooper, the Cabinet representative in the Far East, "as a measure of the efficiency of the civil administration and the lack of co-operation between the civil and the military."

General Sir A.E. Percival, the commander in Malaya, and the Governor, Sir Sinton Thomas, promised full co-operation.

Paucity Of Allied Resources

The first strategical conferences with the American, Dutch and Australian principal officers of the ABDA Staff "revealed the paucity of the Allied resources to meet the Japanese advance and the urgent need for reinforcements."

Contrary to the opinion of the American and Dutch representatives, General Wavell said he was unable to see how, with the very limited resources, the Allies could afford to reinforce forward air bases such as Ambolna, Kendari in the Celebes, Koepong in Timor, Samarinda in North Borneo, and Sebang in North Sumatra.

He felt that the effort should be concentrated further back. Summing up the position as he took command on January 15, General Wavell said he could see no prospect of sending support to the Philippines. The position in Burma seemed for the moment satisfactory. In Malaya, fresh Japanese landings on

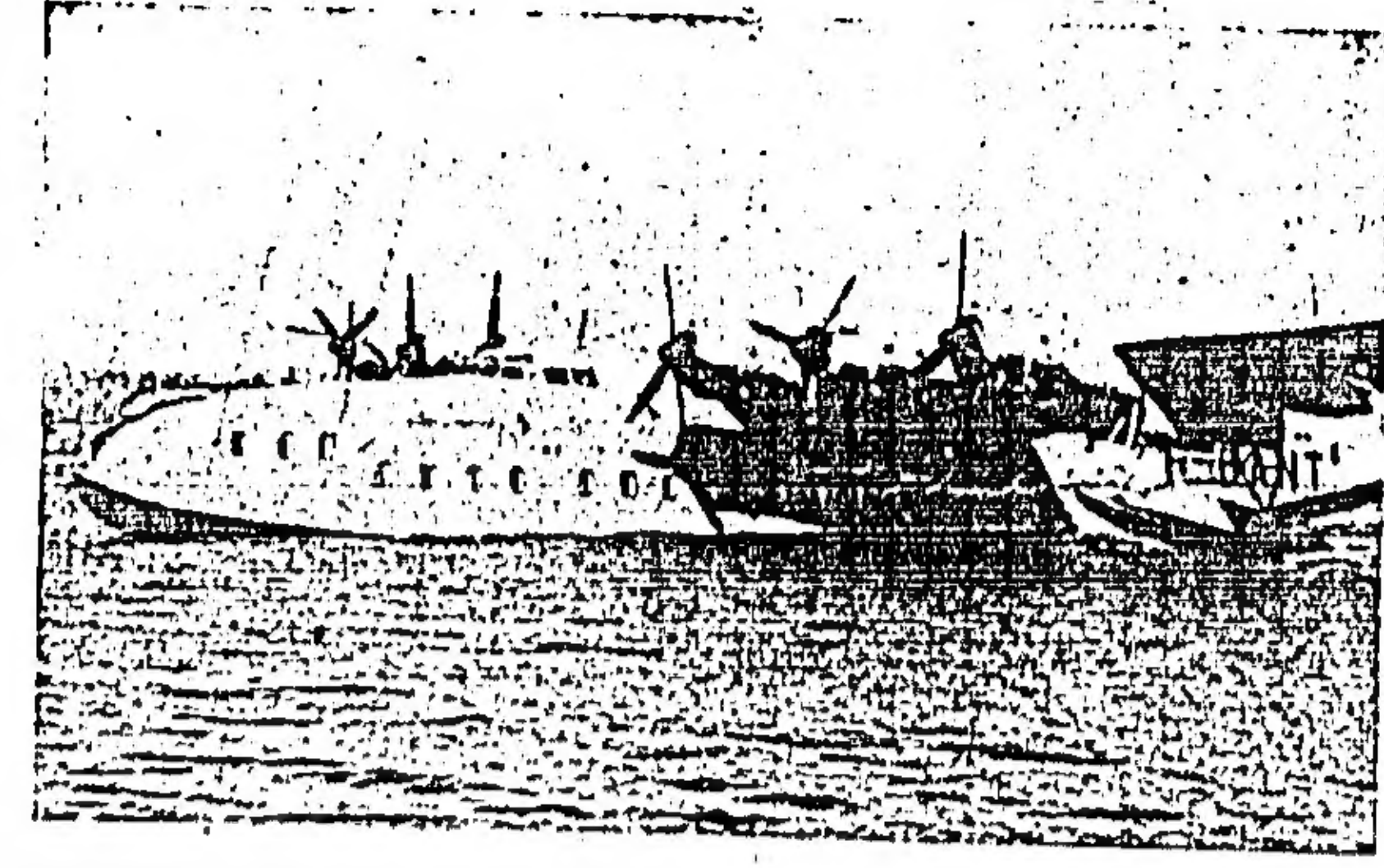
the east coast could be prevented if convoys arrived safely and on time. He hoped to hold Johore and Singapore, and at a later date to stage a counter offensive.

Reinforcements were urgently needed in Sumatra and Java, and Japanese advances were probable in Borneo and the Celebes. The Japanese were also likely to try to cut the supply route between Australia and The Netherlands East Indies by the occupation of Ambolna, Timor and positions further east to command the Torres Strait.

He emphasized that "our immediate objectives should be to secure Singapore and to check or hamper the Japanese advance into Borneo and eastwards."

During another visit to Malaya, General Wavell said he had cabled the Chiefs of Staff that the battle for Singapore would be "a close run thing."

(Continued on Page 4)



Jews' New Campaign Of Terror

Jerusalem, Feb. 23.—Four Jewish vehicles were blown up by Jewish road mines in Jerusalem today in what was considered the beginning of a new terrorist campaign against the British military and police.

The Jewish Agency demands that all British forces withdraw from the Jewish quarter of the city and the mining of the streets against British vehicles was regarded as a challenge to British authority.

Subsequent terrorist threats to kill all British soldiers and police found inside the area led competent observers to predict a showdown shortly between the two forces.

The British security forces, under instructions not to shoot until shot at, are fast losing patience.

DIGGING OUT BODIES

After a night of tension, digging was still going on today in the ruins of Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem's main Jewish shopping centre, blasted by yesterday's dawn explosion which shattered hotels, shops and blocks of flats.

Six more dead were dug out of the rubble today and Jewish reports reported a total death toll of over 50. Official police figures had earlier put the casualties at 33.

Although rescue squads were still standing by today, it was doubtful whether anyone was left alive.

A 51-year-old Scot of Perth was stated to be missing, feared dead, in the explosion.

Hundreds of Jewish civil guards and men of the Hagannah, the Jewish defence force, formed human chains to clear the fallen masonry and twisted girders in their search for possible survivors.

ARAB'S ADMISSION

Abdul Kader Hussein, the veteran Arab guerrilla leader, tonight claimed responsibility for yesterday's Ben Yehuda Street explosion, which he said was a reprisal for the past week's Jewish "basket bomb" explosion in the Ramleh, west of Jerusalem.

Six Arabs were killed and 32 injured, 16 seriously, in the explosion in the Ramleh market place.

Abdul Kader Hussein, now commander of the Arab fighting forces in Jerusalem, said tonight that any further Jewish outrages would be met with "more and more reprisals."

He made this statement in a communique issued to the Arab press.

Hagannah, the Jewish defence organization, in a radio broadcast in Arabic tonight, accused the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Hussein, by cable from Egypt to admit the responsibility for the blasting in Ben Yehuda Street "for his own and his followers."

DEMAND REJECTED

There were more British casualties in Jerusalem today following the call of Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish "terrorist" organization, who blamed the British for the explosion.

The Palestine Government today flatly rejected the demand by the Jewish Agency that British forces should be withdrawn from all Jewish areas of Jerusalem and that Army and police vehicles should be submitted to search by Jews on roadblocks around the Jewish quarters.

Jews exploded a road mine under a British armoured car in the streets of Jerusalem's Jewish quarter tonight after the quarter had been planted with a number of electric mines to be used against any British vehicle entering the area.

No British casualties were caused, it was believed, but one Jew was injured when the blast tore down part of a nearby house.

A British military vehicle was blown up by a mine today outside a Syrian orphanage, and a British Army officer and two soldiers were injured.—Reuter.

Bad Weather Stops Search

Cherbourg, Feb. 24.—Bad weather hampered the search today for victims of the giant French seaplane which crashed in the Channel on Saturday, killing 10 persons.

Small boats were unable to put out. High winds grounded planes.

Two bodies and some wreckage have been found. The 80 passenger plane was on a test flight. It crashed in a storm near a 1944 invasion beach.—Associated Press.

(The picture above, reproduced by courtesy of Shell Aviation News, shows the type of seaplane which crashed in the Channel, with its 10 victims).

Britain To Concentrate On Bombers

London, Feb. 23.—Britain is giving special attention to the training of her bomber force, realising that the "existence of an efficient striking force is her most effective safeguard against aggression," the Air Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, said in the House of Commons today.

In a memorandum of the air estimates for the next financial year, he said something like a complete reconstruction of the Air Force was being carried out at a time of rapid technical development.

The Air Council aimed at enabling a substantial weight of air power to be developed at short notice in any area where it might be needed.

"Great importance is attached to increasing the mobility of the force and reducing its dependence on the widespread and elaborate base organization," Mr. Henderson said.

Mr. Henderson said the estimates for the next financial year at £173,000,000 were £41,000,000 less than the 1947-1948 figures.

The regular part of the Air Force numbered about 100,000, a decrease of 45,000 over the past year.—Reuter.

Bomb Threat

London, Feb. 23.—Guards on all Government buildings in London were "alerted" tonight after a threat to blow up a building which housed a department of the Colonial Office.

After an anonymous caller, speaking with a foreign accent had telephoned warning the staff to evacuate within three minutes, a box, containing two large dry-cell batteries attached by wires to a glass jar containing fluid, was found behind a door in the main entrance hall of the building, which is opposite the House of Parliament.—Reuter.

Thaw Succeeds Blizzards

London, Feb. 23.—The icy spell, which, for two days, prevailed over nearly the whole of England and Wales, has been followed by a thaw, which brought an improvement in road conditions in most parts of the British Isles.

Tonight, all the main roads in England and Wales are open to traffic except two—one in Hampshire and the other on the Kent-Surrey border.

Yorkshire and parts of Ireland had bright sunshine today. In contrast, several Kent villages were still cut off and received milk and provisions by sledge.

The Air Ministry gives no promise that the thaw will continue and describes the outlook as doubtful. It was still snowing in parts of Kent and Yorkshire this morning and Automobile Association reports there has been no change for the better in road conditions.

The heavy snowfalls over some areas during the weekend have increased travellers' troubles—the worst districts being Essex, Kent,

Protests Greet 3-Power Parleys

London, Feb. 23.—Three protests from Slav countries and the third rejection of a protest from Russia marked the opening in London today of a conference between Britain, and the United States on Germany's economic future.

The main decision of the conference was to invite the Benelux countries—Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg—to join in discussing the terms of the agenda that are of direct interest to them.

The third rejection of Russia's recent note objecting that the conference violates the agreements with her came from Britain. France and the United States had already rejected this.

In a note handed to the Soviet Ambassador in London tonight, the British Government said it "cannot accept the validity of the Soviet Government's contention that the convocation of the conference in London is a violation of the agreement regarding the control machinery in Germany or of the Potsdam Agreement."

PROTEST SURPRISES

Expressing surprise that the Soviet Government should have seen fit to protest against this attempt by the other occupying powers to solve the urgent problems facing them in the areas of Germany for which responsibility was assigned to them by reason of the occupation of Germany," the note added: "The British Government are determined to take all practicable steps to alleviate conditions in order that the peaceful recovery of Germany and Europe may not be prejudiced."

The note referred to "the opposition which the Soviet Government have continually shown to the working out of a genuine economic unity for Germany which, it said, had imposed a 'heavy burden' on Russia's allies."

Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, in notes delivered both to Britain and to the United States today, protested that the conference was "an attempt to settle the German question in a manner contrary to the most vital interests of the European nations."

This attempt would transform Germany into a hot bed of chaos, rivalling the new aggression and menacing the peaceful development of Europe," they said.

They demanded "the complete implementation" of the Potsdam Agreement on the Council of Foreign Ministers "which must consult with the governments of other Allied countries when discussing questions of immediate interest" to them.

Official quarters in London tonight refused to disclose the precise terms of the conference invitation to the Benelux countries, which was unanimously agreed upon, but it is already clear that they have not been invited to become full members of the conference.

HESITANT SOVIET POLICY

M. Molotov may be instructed to change his present policy on Germany if the tripartite conference produces a firm line, according to reports received from Paris diplomatic quarters.

These reports confirm the impression which has prevailed here recently that Russia's policy in Germany is hesitant, and that the Russians are very anxious to get the four Foreign Ministers conferences going again.

One reason given in well-informed quarters in Paris for this Russian desire is that the Kremlin wants to retain its right to a say in what happens in West Germany.—Reuter.

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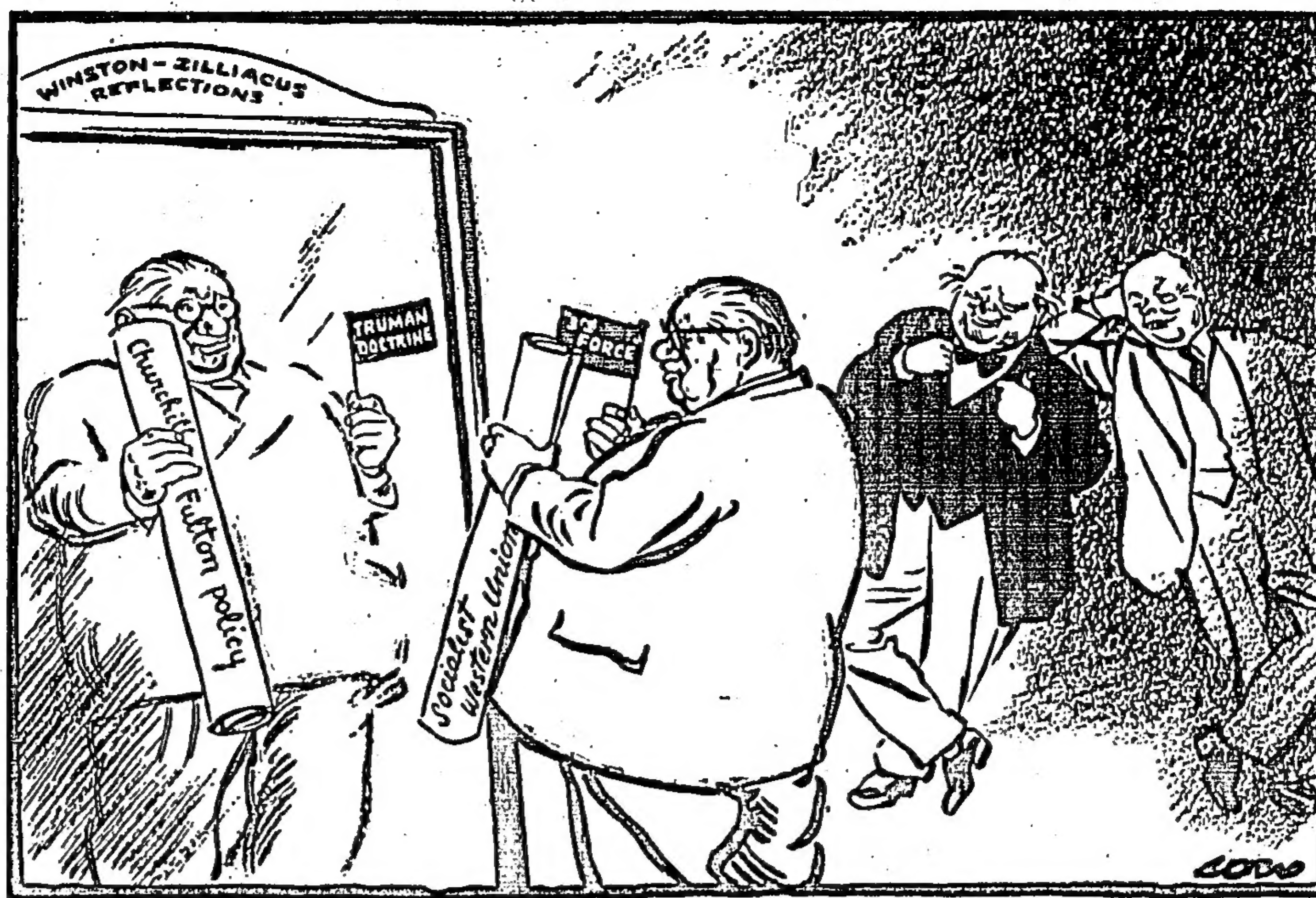
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SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE MIRROR

YORKSHIRE TO SOUTH AFRICA ON £150 PER HEAD

When you read about trekkers, you are usually prepared for a grim story of trouble and hardship, of danger and adventure, and of tough men and women clad in shorts and sun helmets. And that was exactly the kind of story I hoped to get from Captain Arthur Follows, who, as a desert navigator with the Royal Armoured Corps, took in the North Africa campaign and is now conducting a party of 19 from Yorkshire to South Africa, when I met him in Cairo recently.

But time marches on, and even trekking—if you do it under such experienced leadership—can be more like a pleasure trip nowadays. That, in any case, is what Capt. Follows, who is now at Willow Crescent, Holton, Leeds, planned it to be when, after seven years of service overseas and a year back in civvy street as an export agent, he decided one day to put an advertisement in a Yorkshire paper asking for fellow trekkers to South Africa.

The response was astonishing. More than 200 people applied, and Capt. Follows personally interviewed 150 of them. But, being a man of experience, he knew what he wanted right from the start. There were to be no young children in the party, and no people who did not have the "right spirit" for such an enterprise.

MAPPED OUT

FOR Captain Follows and his wife Alice, whom he married in Damascus in 1945, had it all mapped out... Trekking?... Yes... But no hardships, no discomfort, no shortage of cash, no hurry and, as for food and equipment, only the very best would do.

Thus, after four months of preparation in Leeds and London, the party was all set. It consisted of 19 people—six married couples, a boy of 17, a girl of 15, and five single men. They came from Leeds, Keighley, Worsley, Harrogate and Wakefield.

For their transport Capt. Follows bought three brand new four-wheel-drive vehicles from the Army, two Chevrolet command cars and one three-ton lorry, as well as 14 spare tyres.

and as many spare parts as he could find.

Sleeping accommodation was another problem. But unlike other trekkers, Capt. Follows did not want his party to sleep in the vehicles. Each person, therefore, has a camp-bed complete with bedroll and covers; each person has its own tent, and several more are provided for the bachelors and the two children.

Cooking equipment was bought in Britain and the party had everything they needed, with the exception of food—cigarettes, when they left Leeds.

CROSSED CHANNEL

THEY went straight to Dover, and across the Channel to Ostend.

"Since then," Capt. Follows told me, "we have had bacon and eggs for breakfast, sandwiches and tea for lunch, and a complete dinner course every day. We have as much as we can possibly stand of meat, butter and jam, fruit, vegetables, and potatoes, and I don't if anybody at home has eaten as well as we have for the past ten weeks."

I was flabbergasted. "But how on earth did you do it?" I asked.

"Very simple, indeed," he exclaimed. "We bought all our supplies in Ostend in Belgium, enough to last us comfortably until Cairo, as well as plenty of English cigarettes which we found were not very expensive in Ostend. And here we are buying some more to last us for the second part of our trek."

Capt. Follows and his trekkers keep to a strict routine. Everybody gets up at 7 a.m., and breakfasts at 7.30 and, after the cooks have prepared the lunch-time sandwiches, they set off at 8 a.m. sharp. Among the party are six experienced drivers who keep two-hour shifts. They drive non-stop from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m., then have a half-hour break for lunch and continue until shortly after dark.

LIKE THE ARMY

THE whole group is divided into "working detachments," and everybody is detailed to do something. Follows runs it the way the Army taught him. There is the cooking group, headed by attractive, dark-haired 22-year-old Mrs. Follows, who is in charge of the "trucks." The other women do the actual cooking.

There are the men detailed to put up and take down the tents each day. There are the chormen, those who keep the vehicles in perfect shape, and there is even a "liaison officer." Mr. A. Cockburn, former Lee-Island engineer, who puts suggestions and complaints before their leader.

By
OSCAR GUTH

"You've got to have it that way," said Capt. Follows, "as otherwise, in a group of 'trekkers,' you are bound to get differences of opinion about who is to do what today, and why. With us everything has run quite smoothly so far, and all of us are in good spirits. We take it easy and enjoy the trip tremendously. Everybody is content and I hope we shall all feel that way when we arrive in Durban."

TEN COUNTRIES

IN ten weeks they have travelled through ten countries. From Ostend they drove via Paris over the Pyrenees, crossed into Spain, down to Algiers, Tripoli, Benghazi, Tobruk, Capuzzo, Solun and on to Cairo. In all the 5,000 miles they covered in the journey to Egypt they have had only one punctured tyre.

Driven through a country, one can naturally not form a very definite opinion about its people or their attitude towards the British, said Capt. Follows, "but in Spain it appeared quite obvious that all those who cared were pro-British."

Mrs. Follows was particularly interested by the women she saw in the various countries through which the party passed. What impressed her most were the women of Madrid and "how smartly dressed they are."

INTERPRETER

ACTING as interpreter to the party, Mrs. Follows, who speaks English, French, Arabic, and a spot of Turkish and Armenian—she was born in Damascus—advises future

travellers to make sure to have a linguist amongst them. "It is difficult to get on, unless you can make yourself understood," she added.

Before leaving London, they booked first class accommodation for themselves and space for their vehicles in a Nile steamer from Shellal to Diuba. This has cost them £400 for the vehicles, and a further £40 per head for each of the passengers. Yes, they are trekking in style, and the cumbersome road up the Nile would certainly not fit into Capt. Follows' plans for a "pleasure trek."

They have already spent £160 for previous crossings at Dover and Algiers, and the total cost of petrol for the trip is estimated at £600. But Capt. Follows hopes to be able to stick to the cost of £150 per head for his passengers, as it was calculated back in Leeds.

"It might cost a bit more for myself and my wife," he told me, "but then, we have taken the responsibility to get these people safely and, above all, comfortably to Durban for £150, and we don't want to go back on that now."

FINANCE

THE vehicles are Follows' own property. He bought them from the Army for £352 10s. each and is charging his companions only for a bare minimum for wear and tear. In South Africa he will sell them, and only then will he be able to tell how his financial calculations have worked out. "But I gather I'll lose quite a bit," he added thoughtfully.

The trekkers have no illusions about the new life they are going to in South Africa. Capt. Follows, who plans to open a catering business, sums it up like this: "We are not looking to South Africa as a country where the streets are paved with gold, but we are looking forward to proving that we have the qualities which go to make up a welcome settler."

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

MRS RUMPUS, the Socialist Member for Ribbles, asked the Minister of Bubbleblowing at question-time whether his attention had been drawn to reports that three Persian entertainers were trying to obtain a permit for a plank on which to play see-saw; whether, in view of the crisis in the affairs of the country, he thought this a favourable moment to encourage aliens to play see-saw in hotel vestibules, whether it was true that the version of see-saw played by these aliens was not the English version; and what steps he proposed to take to direct those Persian Butterflies into some activity connected with the export drive. The Minister was understood to say that his departmental experts were dealing with the matter.

Pitiful appeal

MEANWHILE: "O Minister, we three get no further, please. We now have more forms, but since they all make large mention of lipstuck, of which we know nothing, we cannot be of filling them. No yes, Pardon, but of this delaying of our plank we lose gold, so how can we do an engagement for a hostel without our plank? Ho, hurry, Minister, by goodness sake, can you? Honourable Minister, we are true to you, ho yes. "Fifthistun Trio."

On the job

THEY are telling the story of a Whitehall official who was crawling about on a farm, trying to find something to report. He saw a boy go into a field where there were a lot of hens, and watched him collect a number of eggs. He reported him for robbing birds' nests.

Try this over on your guano

MRS. TRELLIS, of Bird Edge, Penwiper-in-Monhallot, Cornwall, has taught a tame scungill to sing "Guanita."

Odd occurrence

LADY CABBANLEIGH has complained that two small men approached her in the street, swept off their hats, bowed low, and said in chorus, "Good-morning to all of you from both of us." When she rebuked them, they beckoned to three friends, who joined them. The friends swept off their hats and bowed low; and all except one said, "Good-morning to bits of you from four of us."

There the matter rests at present.

Museum piece
Hemidemisemiquaver used by Brahms in the Schicksalslied, and later in the Brahmslied.

American Column

It's now spy as you buy

By NEWELL ROGERS

New York, Feb. 5.
DOLLAR-HAPPY Americans who buy lots of jewellery, furs, watches, and gowns in Paris with the cheaper franc will be spied on by a network of informers.

The informers, mostly French shop assistants, are in the pay of the U.S. Customs service. On disembarking in New York, tourists will find inspectors well informed about their purchases.

Informers' reward is 25 percent of the fine imposed on the smuggler—up to \$12,500. Only once was this sum paid—to the informer on a shipment of illegal liquor.

Ignoring France's devaluation, the Customs continues to charge duty on travellers' French purchases at the old rate of 119 francs to the dollar.

MURDER cries the Automobile Association, after another look at the New Look. Until now seven men were run down by cars for every two women, because women's light stockings show up in the dark. Now, says the A.A., the New Look requires longer skirts and dark stockings.

THE U.S. War Office wants Britain to have a UNO mandate for Libya for security reasons.

FROZEN EGGS—58,000,000lb. of them—for sale to the highest bidder in Washington. Bidder must ship from abroad.

BERTHA SCHWARTZ, New York City council woman, angrily opposes fellow councilman Joseph Sharkey's motion to prohibit unescorted women drinking at pubs.

SAM YACHTER, disgruntled because his headless tenants took him to court, offers to give them the house.

THAT MAN Ben Hecht and friends spent \$150 tonight on a full-page advertisement to start a pressure campaign against Truman. They want him to furnish ships quicker than quick to transport all Jewish D.P.s to Palestine immediately and both the British blockade.

"I LOST MY HEAD," apologised to the sheriff as he re-entered Burlington, Vermont's jail, after 12 hours of freedom in 45 degrees of frost. He almost froze his feet. In New York tonight—a blizzard.

NYLON, already famous for its use in stockings, parachutes, alpine rope, fishing tackle, and hairbrushes, is now taking the traditional place of sheepskin in the realm of music—harp strings.

FRIENDS of 24-year-old Billy Burke Edwards, ex-G.I. from Indianapolis, who was charged at Trowbridge, Wils., last week with the murder of his baby daughter, Brenda, have raised more than \$125 towards a fund to send a lawyer to Britain to defend him.

A FORMER AMBASSADOR to Russia, Admiral Standley, and Mr. Ferenc Nagy, exiled Hungarian Premier, are to help Congress work out legal curbs on Communism. They have been called as witnesses by a House Un-American Activities sub-committee which opens its hearings tomorrow.

THE PEACETIME commander-of New Jersey's Territorials, Governor Alfred Driscoll, tonight set aside an order from Washington's War Office against enlisting Negroes in white companies.

CHURCHMEN, educators, and Albert Einstein, all opposed to a Bill before Congress for peacetime conscription, have won unexpected allies. A group of officers who do the flying are fighting the Bill on the ground that six-month conscripts will be worthless in a highly technical war.

NANCY The Height of Insults



By Ernie Bushmiller

HEAD FIRST FOR BEAUTY!

USE
Fitch's
DANDRUFF REMOVER
SHAMPOO
&
QUINOL
On Sale at Leading
Stores.

SOLE AGENTS: **NAN KANG CO.** UNION BLOC H.K.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Keep your skin clean and hands off when it's a problem skin!

PROBLEM SKIN

Don't be discouraged about clearing up your "Problem Skin" you CAN do it! But you must do certain things for your skin and you must watch your diet. Here is your problem skin routine.

Diet is all-important. If you are not feeling well your physician should be consulted. Of course you must know that rich foods, between-meal snacks, ice cream sodas and rich cake won't improve your skin condition. You also know that fruit juices are clearing and cleansing and that vegetables are "good for you." Of course you have heard this before but have you paid any real attention? Honestly now, have you ever tried it out?

Your skin is usually young when it is a problem skin, full of blackheads and little "resisting-all-efforts" lumps. My first warning is—hands off! Do not attempt to squeeze out those hard lumps in your skin. They are most often the result of faulty circulation. Squeezing will only irritate them. Use a complexion brush, a medicated soap, and cleanse, cleanse, cleanse. This cleansing will stimulate circulation, make your pores work and will aid them in throwing off accumulated fatty secretions.

After cleansing, use a soothing medicated lotion selected from

among the better known cosmetics. Your cosmetic or cosmetic salesgirl will aid you in your selection. Apply the lotion to head and cool the irritated skin. Apply with absorbent cotton, night and morning.

Never touch the skin without first washing your hands. For an oily condition, sponge the skin with a very mild skin lotion. Dust with face powder of a pale Rachel. Never use face powder with pink tints. Don't wear rouge, it won't hurt you, but it just isn't pretty on a red, blotchy skin. Clear your skin first, then you can think about your makeup.

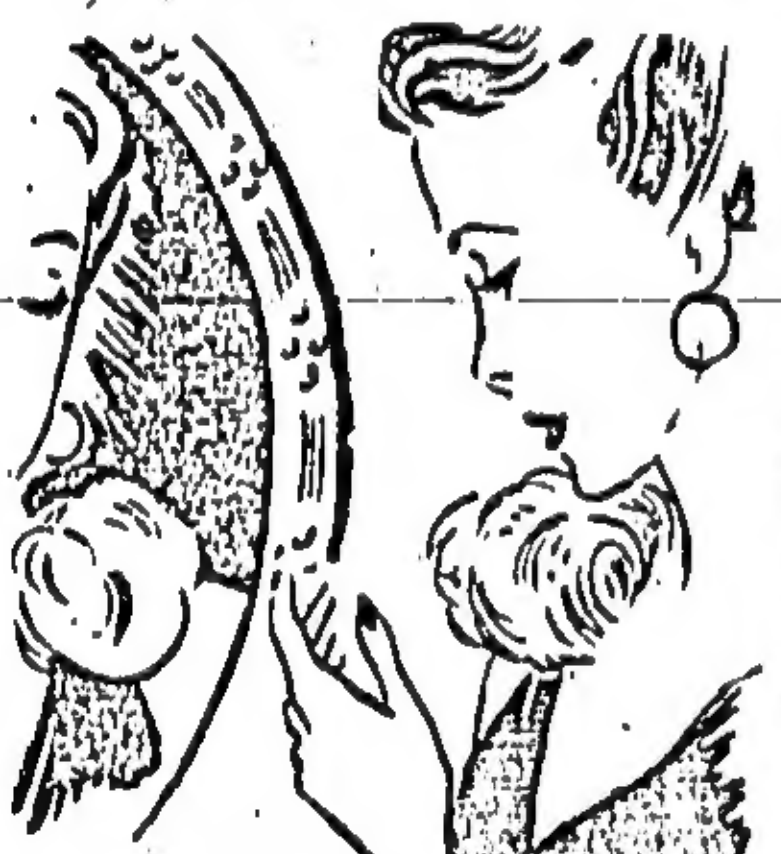
Do not use cream on a problem skin. It serves only to "feed" the skin and highlight the condition. If skin is very bad and resists all efforts to clear it, then please consult a dermatologist and follow his advice to the letter.

HIP ACCENT



Padded hips bring the coat well away from the skirt-line at this Louis Levy model in black bertha. Only trimming is the broad horizontal bands of moire round the hips.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



"As for the face," says a makeup man, "the easiest way for any woman to stop lying to herself is to search out good daylight and look at herself in a magnifying mirror. It's one way to bring home the brutal truth and make an effort toward correction." So—to your mirror, girls!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I hope I'm not out here fixing this line just so my son can call home from college and tell us his laundry hasn't come!"

Neckties & Roses Now Sold By 'Of-Month' Clubs In America

New York.—There is a boom in "of-the-month" clubs providing everything from women's dresses to hobbies. There are nearly 100 of them operating across the country.

Would you like a single rose delivered to a dear friend once each month? The Rose of the Month Club will take care of that for a fee. Would you like to receive a gift each month—or a box of candy—a new necktie—or some fresh fruit? There are "of-the-month" clubs designed to satisfy each of those whims.

BURMA CHECKS FRONTIER SMUGGLING

The Burmese Government is taking steps to increase the efficiency of police and customs officials in the frontier areas in an attempt to check the illegal entry of foreign nationals and smuggling, which have been reported on a large scale, says Reuter.

A number of immigration offices and outposts are to be established along the border, and their staffs will be granted full powers for enforcing the present immigration control laws.

Indians, Chinese and Siamese have entered the country illegally in recent weeks.

A report from Lashio, on the Burmese front, stated that a sizable number of Chinese refugees had crossed the frontier into Burma from Yunnan.

Smuggling on an extensive scale has taken place at several points on the northern and western borders of Burma, from Myittha to Maungdaw. Rice and gold have been among the items smuggled.

At Tada-U, on the Burmese-Assam border, officials of the Burma Land Customs recently seized gold valued at 20,000 rupees which was being smuggled into India.

Frontier officials are also being kept busy in the east, where Siamese bandits are operating along the Burma-Siam border.

PLENTY OF GOLD IN ALASKA

Harold Eide, Alaskan prospector, believes there still is "gold in them thar hills" for those who can withstand the rigors of Arctic weather.

Eide, a Norwegian, said recently that Alaskan goldfields have "barely been scratched," while untapped oil oozes to the surface in other areas.

Eide warns against over-optimism, however. For instance, he said, he spent 12 months "alone" in "Waste country" before he made a "find."

Eide also warned potential prospectors that Alaskan economy is hard on the pocketbook. He estimated prices there to be about 40 percent higher than in the United States.

WANTS RISING SUN SCRAPPED

Japan should have a new national flag to replace her present "Rising Sun" banner, the newspaper Jinhui said editorially.

The paper pointed out that many Japanese feel their old flag is not suited to present-day Japan because it is a symbol of the "erroneous doctrines of the past and of militaristic Japan."

"It is hoped that the sun flag will be abolished and replaced by a new flag befitting the new Japan," the paper said.

Brooklyn's Gifts To Breukelen

The first postwar shipment of gifts has been delivered to Breukelen, Holland, from Brooklyn, New York, which was named for the tiny Dutch community.

Miss Marguerite A. Salome founded the Brooklyn Adopts Breukelen Project, which was taken up officially by the Brooklyn Heights Garden Club.

At the suggestion of the Breukelen burgemeester, Dr. M. L. Holthe, to Echten, the Brooklynites sent only necessities, with the exception of some candy for children and tobacco for men.

Check Your Knowledge

1. What country was formerly called the "Hermit Kingdom?"
 2. What was done with Lenin's body?
 3. Who invented television?
 4. What country was the first to produce rubber?
 5. Whose sword was called Excalibur?
 6. In what way were the Japanese responsible for infecting British troops with anthrax during World War I?
- (Answers on Page 4)

Books continue to lead the club merchandising field by a wide margin. The first to sell goods in this way, the book clubs number their subscribers in the millions.

But thousands subscribe to specialized food clubs, and more thousands of Americans are getting phonograph records, toys, gadgets and other merchandise on a regular monthly basis.

While some of the clubs stress wide distribution—others seek prestige through exclusiveness.

"Limited edition" neckties are distributed on a tie-of-the-month basis at \$100 for the year. Only 50 ties of each design are produced and each member's monthly crayon is neatly inscribed with the designer's name, the name of the design and a number.

Unusual Recordings

In the musical world, Concert Hall Society members receive record albums of unusual recordings on a monthly basis adding up to about \$105 annually. Specializing in music that otherwise is not recorded, the society currently limits its membership to 3,000, a spokesman said, because of production limitations and the fact that it caters to a select musical audience.

The Young People's Record Club, while in a year-end drive to gain a membership of 25,000, has as its theme "developing an ear for music" among children.

But record clubs generally have not been too successful, one industry spokesman said, because "for the most part they are uneconomical—it is impossible to cut down cost sufficiently through quantity production to make them attractive."

Junior Literary Guild

Other merchandising clubs catering to the youngsters include a variety of toy groups and at least two devoted exclusively to dolls. Children's book clubs have large memberships. Junior Literary Guild, which was begun in 1928, now has about 50,000 members covering four age groups from six to 16 years.

Hobbyists have just been offered their first "of the month" selection, an assortment of shark teeth jewelry for jewelry makers—with a butterfly kit or pipe cleaner craft outfits as alternatives. A spokesman for Hobby Guild of America, sponsors, said monthly selections will include one collecting item and one craft kit because those are the "basic hobby" categories.

Gourmets can glory in a variety of carefully chosen delicacies throughout the year by subscribing to various food clubs such as fruit of the month, delicacy of the season and food gifts of the year.

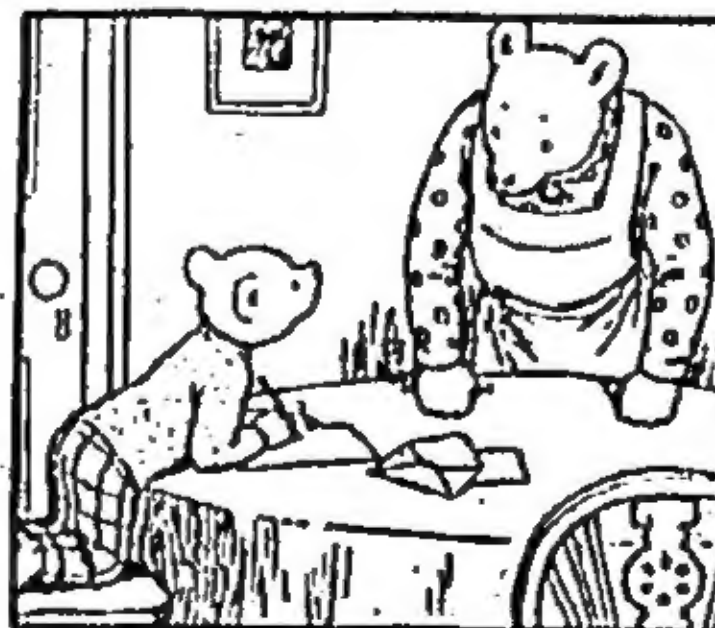
Those groups, a spokesman said, get much of their patronage from business organizations which arrange for shipments of specialties from different parts of the country to clients throughout the year.

The recently launched "dress of the month club" plans to offer its members new costumes monthly. The ladies will be permitted to choose from a minimum of six styles a month with prices ranging from \$5.95 to \$12.95—and members must pledge to buy at least four dresses a year. Bonuses will be given in the form of a blouse, a smock, a jacket or dress—plus a monthly fashion magazine.—Associated Press.

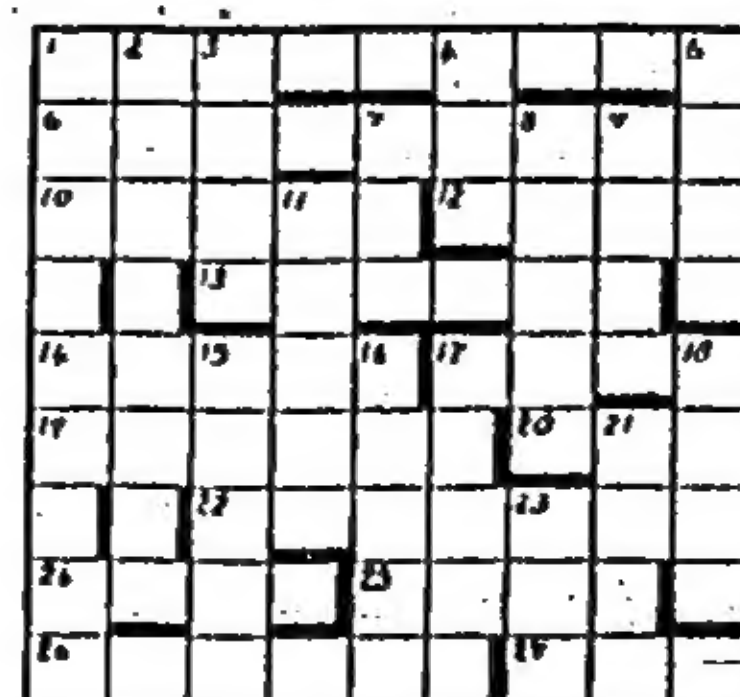
Rupert's Silver Trumpet—9

Rupert puzzles over the mystery of the little silver trumpet he found at home, but he can make nothing of it. Indoors he tells his mother how he solved the problem that had worried him earlier on. "I've decided to ask Santa Claus for a trumpet," he says as he starts his letter. Rather to his surprise, Mrs. Bear does not look too pleased. "If you get it you must promise not to play it before six in the morning," she says. "Don't worry, I'll be good," smiles Rupert.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across
1. Exact copy. (5)
4. A lively too recent. (5)
10. Hater. (5)
12. Thunder god. (4)
13. With the top is let in. (6)
14. Conqueror. (5) — 17. Nomad. (4)

Down
1. Pierce. (9)
2. Resolution into single elements. (4)
3. To come to a conclusion. (4)
4. Encountered. (3)
5. Colour of unbleached linen. (4)
6. Biscuits where 22. Across may train. (3)
7. Not here. (5)
8. Joy. (4)
9. Hold. (5)
10. Hold. (5)
11. Doze. (6)
12. Storm. (4)
13. Flying quadruped. (3)
14. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. — Across: 12. Name; 13. Name; 14. Name; 15. Name; 16. Name; 17. Name; 18. Name; 19. Name; 20. Name; 21. Name; 22. Name; 23. Name; 24. Name; 25. Name; 26. Name; 27. Name; 28. Name; 29. Name; 30. Name; 31. Name; 32. Name; 33. Name; 34. Name; 35. Name; 36. Name; 37. Name; 38. Name; 39. Name; 40. Name; 41. Name; 42. Name; 43. Name; 44. Name; 45. Name; 46. Name; 47. Name; 48. Name; 49. Name; 50. Name; 51. Name; 52. Name; 53. Name; 54. Name; 55. Name; 56. Name; 57. Name; 58. Name; 59. Name; 60. Name; 61. Name; 62. Name; 63. Name; 64. Name; 65. Name; 66. Name; 67. Name; 68. Name; 69. Name; 70. Name; 71. Name; 72. Name; 73. Name; 74. Name; 75. Name; 76. Name; 77. Name; 78. Name; 79. Name; 80. Name; 81. Name; 82. Name; 83. Name; 84. Name; 85. Name; 86. Name; 87. Name; 88. Name; 89. Name; 90. Name; 91. Name; 92. Name; 93. Name; 94. Name; 95. Name; 96. Name; 97. Name; 98. Name; 99. Name; 100. Name; 101. Name; 102. Name; 103. Name; 104. Name; 105. Name; 106. 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NANKING TO DISCIPLINE STUDENTS

Nanking, Feb. 24.—An order to tighten up discipline among students was issued last night by the Ministry of Education, which charged that the various student strikes and riots in the past year were instigated by Communists and their collaborators.

The Ministry added that, in order to maintain order and discipline in educational institutions, it would in future suspend or dissolve those schools in which students continued to flout the law and create disturbances.

In spite of financial difficulties, the order said that the Government has done its best to rehabilitate schools and improve equipment and grant scholarships to help the poor and deserving students.—Reuter.

FAR EAST IMPORTANT FOR PEACE

Detroit, Feb. 23.—The Far East is "ultimately even more important to our future peace than is Europe," Senator Robert Taft, a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, said here tonight.

"We should be as much concerned about the advance of Communism to the shores of the Pacific through people who are ready to accept dictatorship as we are to its possible advance in Europe through nations which have a history of independence and popular government," he said.

Senator Taft criticised Gen. George Marshall's policy in China, saying: "The truth is that Gen. Marshall does not like the Chinese and has no interest in their problems. He has been unwillingly forced into proposing a relief programme."

Criticising the concessions made to Russia during the war and the failure to obtain assurances from Russia in return for lend-lease aid, Mr. Taft said: "We completely tore up the Atlantic Charter and all of the ideals for which the war was fought."

"We never even mentioned the freedom of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. We failed to guard effectively the freedom of Poland. We turned against Finland, whose only crime was that it was determined to be free from Soviet tyranny," Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m., registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. the previous day.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.

ZBW BROADCAST
6.15 p.m. D.B.C. Transcription Service: Melodies from British Films: 6.30, Massenet: "Le Cid"—Ballet, Boston Promenade Orchestra: 6.50, Studio: "See You" on Sport: 7. London Relay: World and Home News: 7.15, Studio: Set Fall at the Piano: 7.30, Studio: Singers and Screen Favorites presented by Aileen Woods: 8.05, Harry Fortick and His Orchestra: 8.15, Studio: Vocal Recital by Elvira Yuen (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment (Soprano) Stanfield: 8.30, D.B.C. Transcription Service: The Merry-Go-Round: No. 21, 9, London Relay: News: 9.10, Weather Report: 9.15, Studio: A Talk by the Rev. Father F. Ryan, S.J., Great Compton: 9.30, Chopin: 9.45, Great Compton: 10. London Relay: Radio News: Reel: 10.15, Operatic Favorites: 10.30, Dance to Lou Whitehead and His Quintet.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

Proposal For New Conference Over Sudan

London, Feb. 23.—Britain, in a note published early this morning, has proposed to Egypt that the two governments should confer immediately on constitutional reforms in the Sudan.

THREE SEATS OFFERED TO INDONESIANS

Batavia, Feb. 23.—Well-informed Republican sources said in Batavia today that they could neither confirm or deny reports that new suggestions for Republican participation in the Interim Federal Government were made yesterday at Jogjakarta.

These reports said that in a protracted negotiations through the Security Council's Good Offices Committee for a political settlement with the Dutch, it had been suggested to the Republic that it should accept three seats in the Interim Government the Dutch were now forming with the co-operation of 10 non-Republican Indonesian territories.

The names of the present Premier, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, former Premier, Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, and the Minister of Health, Dr. J. Leimena, who led the cease-fire negotiations for the Republic were mentioned as acceptable candidates.

Reliable reports said the suggestions were made to the Republicans by the American member of the "Good Offices" Committee, Mr. Coert Dubois.

Sockarno III

Mr. Dubois declined to discuss his Jogjakarta visit when he returned today except to say he had gone to the Republic capital to pay his respects to the President of the Republic, Dr. I. R. Sockarno who, he regretted to find, was ill.

Unofficial Republican informants said they did not know whether the suggestions were made at the request of the Dutch, whether at the request of the Good Offices Committee or by the American member acting on his own.

Dutch sources earlier said they knew of no new proposals. It was confirmed that Mr. Dubois had seen the Lieutenant Governor-General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Minister for Reconstruction, Dr. Neher, and some other Dutch officials before he flew to Jogjakarta.—Reuter.

Troop Evacuation

The United Nations Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee today announced that the Dutch and Republican Army commands in Indonesia had reached an agreement under which 20,000 Indonesian combatants should have left Dutch-controlled areas at midnight last night.

The committee issued by the committee said that the two commands had agreed to complete the evacuation of members of the Republican Army from Dutch-controlled areas by midnight in accordance with the truce terms signed on January 17.

The committee added that the parties agreed that stabilised lines and demilitarised zones were now satisfactorily established, except in the Kerinci area in Central Java and in the Ponorogo area in East Java. A sub-committee had been formed to review the situation and lists of presumed prisoners of war were being exchanged. Another sub-committee was to draft general instructions on the use of aircraft during the truce.—Reuter.

Imam Strangled In Bed

Baghdad, Feb. 23.—The mystery of the fate of the 85-year-old Imam of Yemen deepened tonight with a report here that he was strangled in his bed last month by members of a "liberation movement" headed by one of his sons who had fled to Aden last year.

The Arab League in Cairo said it had received news that the king died on February 17 at his capital. The next day was reported he had been assassinated. A month earlier, reports that he had died were denied.

Reports here tonight indicated there was heavy fighting in Yemen between factions led by two brothers, both sons of the late Imam. One of them was said to be the Crown Prince, at present reported to be in control of most of the country.

General Ismail Safwat Pasha, recently appointed "leader of the Arab forces preparing to fight in Palestine," is stated to have left Cairo tonight for the Yemen to investigate the situation there for the Arab League.

Ten days national mourning for the Imam was ordered today throughout Iraq.—Reuter.

Back At Work

Marseilles, Feb. 23.—Dockers were back to work today after a 24-hour strike over wages.—Associated Press.

So far, it is learned that Egypt has not agreed, but arrangements for a conference are expected to be completed before long, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

In Cairo, the Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, told reporters today that he thought the revised draft ordinance on Sudan constitutional reform submitted to the British and Egyptian Governments by Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, was "unhealthy."

He declined to make any further comment.

The draft, based on Sudanese proposals, aims at setting up a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council to replace the present North Sudan Advisory Council.

The Egyptian Government, after examining the draft and the British note proposing that the two governments should confer immediately on constitutional reforms in the Sudan, decided to refer the documents to a "committee of experts."

Prominence In Press.
Egyptian newspapers gave great prominence to the draft today. The Government and independent papers made no comment, however. Typical headlines in Opposition newspapers in Egypt were: "Disastrous Sudan Project" and "A Plot to establish a Dictatorship in the Sudan."

Britain's note, though only just released, was sent to the Egyptian Ambassador to London on January 15. It proposed that the conference, to be held at a place not yet chosen, should examine a revised draft of a constitution for the Sudan. This draft is also published today.

It is based on proposals worked out in Khartoum, the Sudan capital, in 1946 and presented to the two governments last summer.

These proposals came from a conference of leading Sudanese that had been convened by the former Governor-General, Sir Hubert Huddleston.

The Egyptian Government had criticised the proposals, while the British Government approved their "general principles." Some of the proposals have been incorporated in the revised draft.—Reuter.

STRACHEY DEFENDS FOOD PACT

London, Feb. 23.—The Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, tonight spiced a Conservative Party attack on the Anglo-Argentine pact in the House of Commons with an offer to take the whole matter "to the country"—make it a general election issue—if the Conservatives were not satisfied.

There was no Opposition reply. Mr. Strachey said Conservative criticism appeared to be that the Government should not have made substantial Argentine purchases.

"If you are prepared to put that to the country, it is a proposition which the Government is very ready to debate on any public platform. There would be no difficulty in showing that this agreement is very strongly in the interests of this country," he asserted, and sheers from the Government benches.

Mr. Strachey rose, after almost two hours of Conservative speeches, to defend the agreement. He told the House of Commons flatly that he would not disclose commodity prices paid to Argentina because it would hamper negotiations, but he denied that Britain was paying £30 a ton for maize, as one Conservative had charged.

In defence of the agreement, Mr. Strachey said: "The advantages, and we believe they are substantial ones—for this country are that it enables completion of a railway deal which is of very real advantage to us, that our substantial food programme can be carried through, that we open up to a very considerable degree market in the Argentine to types of exports which are closed to us, and that we base for the first time these enormously important transactions with the Argentine on sterling."—United Press.

PPC SECRETARY ON CHINA PEACE

Nanking, Feb. 24.—Mr. Shao Li-tze, Secretary-General of the Peoples Political Council and former Ambassador to Moscow, declared last night that negotiated peace in China would be possible only through the joint efforts of mediation by both the United States and Russia.

Mr. Shao, who played a prominent part in the abortive Nationalist-Communist negotiations during Mr. George Marshall's sojourn in China as mediator, said that unless Soviet and American co-operation is effected, there can be no peaceful settlement of the Communist problem in this country.

He felt certain that this move would be acceptable to the Chinese Government, besides showing the rest of the world that both Russia and America sincerely sought peace in China.—Reuter-AAP.



Antarctic Territories: "Won't Be Chivvied Out"—Attlee

London, Feb. 23.—Britain is not prepared to be "cheated or chivvied" out of British territories anywhere in the world, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, assured the House of Commons today.

He was replying to a question about the Falkland Islands Dependencies, over which there is a dispute between Britain, Chile and the Argentine.

Mr. Attlee first stated that Britain did not see any need to accept an offer by the Australian Government to send a cruiser to the Falklands if required, although he thanked the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. John Chifley, for his "friendly interest and desire to help."

The British cruiser Nigeria, which left South Africa last week, is due to arrive in the Falklands very shortly and will visit the Dependencies with the British sloop Salpê.

Meanwhile, the Argentine naval squadron on manoeuvres in the Antarctic was anchored off Deception Island, correspondents on board the Argentine ships reported today.

The crews are today taking part in a ceremony at which President Juan Peron's portrait will be unveiled at the Argentine naval base established there last month in spite of protests from Britain.—Reuter.

Talks in Santiago

Buenos Aires, Feb. 23.—The Argentine Government is sending a special emissary to Santiago to discuss conflicting British Argentine and Chilean claims in the Antarctic.

An official announcement said that Senator Pascual Larrosa has been given the task of visiting the Dependencies with the rank of special ambassador. He left for the Chilean capital by train.

Larrosa's trip is based on the "necessity for initiating conversations between the Argentine and Chilean Republics with respect to rights both enjoy in the Antarctic continent," the announcement said.

Argentine and Chile base their Antarctic claims on an extension of their boundaries along an undersea continental shelf.

Larrosa is expected to confer with the Chilean President, Gonzales Videla, who is on his way back to Santiago from a visit to Chilean Antarctic bases.

From the Argentine task force at present in the Antarctic, it was reported today that the cruisers Almirante Brown and Vintencio Demayio had reached Deception Island, which also is claimed by Britain.—Associated Press.

QUESTION ON DOCUMENTS

London, Feb. 23.—Mr. Hector McNell, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today that "there is not and never has been any agreement" among the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain concerning publication of diplomatic documents captured in Germany.

Mr. McNell was asked: "In view of articles which are appearing as quotations from captured documents in the Russian press, will you get translations put into the library so Members can inform themselves about them?"

Mr. McNell: "Quite plainly it was most inappropriate to ask Government to publish documents which are in Soviet possessions."—United Press.

Redundant Pilots

London, Feb. 23.—The British European Airways, a State-owned corporation which is showing a financial loss, is to declare 71 of its 330 pilots redundant, it was learned today.

Between 15 and 20 radio officers and a number of senior officers are also to leave the corporation.—Reuter.

Danish Ship Aground

London, Feb. 23.—The Danish motor vessel, Gladys Dan, of 4,407 tons, registered at Esbjerg, has run aground near Manila, on the Ecuadorian coast, Lloyd's shipping intelligence reported today.—Reuter.

SPORT:

F.A. Cup Sixth Round Fixtures

London, Feb. 23.—The following are the F.A. Cup sixth round fixtures for Saturday, February 28.

Fulham v. Blackpool; Queen's Park Rangers v. Derby; Manchester United v. Preston North End; Southampton v. Tottenham.

The draw for the fourth round of the Scottish Cup made today resulted as follows:

Rangers v. East Fife; Aldershot v. Morton; Celtic v. Montrose; Hibernian v. St. Mirren.

The matches are to be played on March 6.—Reuter.

GEORGETOWN MATCH

Georgetown, British Guiana, Feb. 23.—After one of the most disappointing days of cricket, the MCC tourists and British Guiana drew their first match, which ended here today, this being the seventh successive draw of the tour, as all three matches in both Barbados and Trinidad—including a Test in each—were left undecided.

With their first innings lead of 36 (332 to 296) the MCC carried their overnight 63 for three to 191 for six today before declaring, Len Hutton scoring 62 not out. This left British Guiana little more than two hours to score 228 if they were to win, and such a task was impossible. When batsmen were drawn they had scored 70 for the loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

JOCKEY CLUB SUED

London, Feb. 23.—The High Court here today began hearings of a case brought against the Jockey Club, the controlling body of British flat racing, by James Russell, who formerly trained horses in America, Australia and France, for damages arising out of allegations that a horse trained by him had been drugged.

Russell's counsel, Mr. G. D. Roberts, said that the trainer had his licence withdrawn after a horse called Boston Boro, trained by him, had won the John O'Gaunt Plate at the Lincoln meeting last March.

The Jockey Club had held what counsel said purported to be an inquiry into the alleged doping and warned Russell off the turf.

Russell complained that his trainer's licence was withdrawn on the basis of a "fair inquiry" and a breach of contract. He further complained that he had been libelled by an entry in the Racing Calendar which, he claimed, meant that he had administered, or been a party to administering, a drug to a race horse.

Russell asked for a declaration that his name had been wrongfully placed on the list of disqualified trainers, and damages for alleged breach of contract and alleged libel. The Jockey Club denied that withdrawal of the trainer's licence involved a "fair inquiry" and contract, and denied that its inquiry into the case was anything but in accordance with natural justice.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Korea. 2. It was carefully preserved and is on public view, under glass, in Moscow. 3. J. L. Baird, a Scotsman. 4. Brazil. 5. King Arthur's. 6. The disease was contracted from Japanese shaving brushes made from the hair of animals that had the disease.

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GEN. WAVELL'S PACIFIC WAR DESPATCH

(Continued from Page 1)

Commenting that the establishment of the ABDA Headquarters at Lembeh by January 18 was a "real markable piece of staff work," the general paid a tribute to the Dutch authorities in The Netherlands East Indies, who "placed all their resources at our disposal and did all in their power to assist." He added nothing was left undone by the civil and military authorities in Java that could contribute to the efficiency and good working order of his headquarters and to the comfort of the personnel.

General Wavell said he got loyal co-operation from his colleagues on the international headquarters. As all Dutch spoke English, there was no language difficulty.

Detailing the difficulties of building up the air defences as the efforts to achieve the main objectives began, General Wavell said the distances by sea from the sources of supply—Britain and the United States—were so great that few aeroplanes arrived by ship before the evacuation.

Air routes from Australia on the east or by Africa, India and Burma on the west were so long and hazardous that wastage was extremely high. The Australian Government too succeeded in getting a number of American aircraft diverted to the defence of Australia.

While reorganisation was incomplete, the Japanese attacked aerodromes in Southern Sumatra and also much vital equipment was lost at sea between Malaya and Sumatra.

"The result of all the factors was that the Allied Air Force, instead of increasing in strength and obtaining superiority over the Japanese, wasted with gradually increasing rapidly and was finally completely destroyed."

General Wavell said it became obvious towards the end of January that the Allies were likely to be driven back into Singapore Island and that troops arriving in February could hardly be landed in Singapore.

WEAKLY GUARDED DROMES

It was then proposed to use the first Australian division to arrive to secure important groups of aerodromes in Southern Sumatra, which were "weakly guarded," while the 2nd Division and the 7th Armoured Brigade reinforced the garrison of Java.

Early in February, the 7th Armoured Brigade was sent to reinforce the hard-pressed Burma Army and "before more than advance parties of the Australian corps could arrive, South Sumatra had been captured by the enemy and Java was so closely threatened that it would have been impossible to land any large number of troops."

Australians were diverted to Australia and Ceylon after the Australian Government had refused consent to its being used to reinforce Burma.

"To sum up, land reinforcements arrived too late to save the situation in either Malaya or The Netherlands East Indies."

Commenting on naval strength, General Wavell said a considerable part of the available naval forces were employed in escorting convoys into Singapore and occasionally between Australia and Java.

"The striking force was therefore small and no air forces were over available to cover it once it was even a short distance from Java, while to operate anywhere within range of the Japanese base was to invite a heavy and dangerous air attack."

"Since the enemy never moved his naval forces or convoys outside the range of air support, our only hope of action was by a rapid dashing in at night and out again."

"This manoeuvre led to a very successful destroyer attack near Balikpapan on January 23, but the enemy never gave us the chance to repeat it."

METHODICAL JAPANESE

General Wavell declared that the Japanese Forces in The Netherlands East Indies were methodical. "They secure a line of air bases, then, with aircraft established on these bases, they attacked our air forces on the next bases to the south."

"When they judged the air strength on these bases sufficiently reduced, they sent a seaborne expedition to seize them and so on."

"On capturing an aerodrome, they were very quick in repairing any destruction and in establishing air forces and developing an air warning system."

"So stereotyped were their methods that it became possible to predict with reasonable accuracy the date of the next advance and its objective."

The Allies did their best to inflict heavy losses on the Japanese expeditions in the latter part of January and early February, but air resources were too small. Enemy convoys and landing forces were usually out of reach of all but the American heavy bombers and these were too few in number.

"Meanwhile, the situation in Malaya was deteriorating and the hope of holding the enemy on the Segamat-River Muar Line until the whole of the 18th Division landed to reinforce the forward troops had been disappointed."

There was every prospect of the force being driven from Johore into Singapore Island.

After the Japanese made a fresh landing on the east coast at Endau, General Wavell decided it would be better to withdraw the force from the mainland into the island and continue the fight there rather than let it be overwhelmed before reinforcements landed.

When word came from General Percival that he had withdrawn to the island on the night of January 30, General Wavell cabled him to fight for every foot of the island.

Fighters were withdrawn to Sumatra to protect the air bases there.

General Wavell said the experience of Crete had shown that if the Allies maintained on weak air force within close range of a stronger enemy force, the sacrifice of aircraft entailed by the attempt brings no real relief to the land forces in the end.

MISCALCULATION

Detailing the difficulties of having Burma included in this command, General Wavell said he would have protested about this more strongly if he had anticipated an immediate Japanese invasion in force.

"I had miscalculated the extent of the Japanese preparations and believed that while engaged in active operations in the Philippines, Malaya and The Netherlands East Indies, they would not be able to undertake a serious campaign in Burma and I hoped we should have a breathing space to organise the neglected defence forces there before having to meet a heavy scale of attack."

By the end of January, the Allies had lost Moulmein in Burma and Rangoon was threatened.

General Wavell said at this stage the outlook altogether was not good and he reported that he could do no more than try to defend Singapore Island, the air bases in Southern and Central Sumatra, the naval base at Sourabaya and the aerodrome at Keopang in Timor, which was essential for reinforcements from Australia.

He hoped the arrival of promised reinforcements might turn the scale.

He said, in view of the size of Singapore Island, the Allied force was obvious weak in numbers but the enemy could not employ large forces and "I considered an active defence of the island should enable it to be held for some time."

The Japanese were making progress with infiltration tactics in the west. "I ordered General Percival to stage a counter-attack with all the troops possible, but I left Singapore on the morning of February 11 without much confidence in any prolonged resistance."

FEARS JUSTIFIED
"My fears were justified and Singapore was surrendered to the enemy on February 15."

Sumatra came into the front line as the last outpost of Java. The naval force which was scheduled to attack an enemy convoy of transports and warships heading for Southern Sumatra was not ready for action all the day after the Japanese made their advance.

It became obvious by February 13 there was little hope of holding Southern Sumatra. On the same day, General Wavell held a conference with the Governor General of The Netherlands East Indies and Dutch representatives on the position created by the fall of Singapore and the attack on Sumatra.

Two ships of reinforcements which would be too late for Sumatra were diverted to Java, but General Wavell warned the Governor General that the Australian Government might be unwilling to allow their troops on board to land at Java.

It was a risk of allowing the Australian troops to land in Java was unjustified as General Wavell decided "that the security of Burma and Australia were the most vital requirements in the war against Japan and efforts should not be made to reinforce Java which might compromise the defence of Burma or Australia."

41-DAY DEFENCE
He recommended the diversion of the Australian troops, and at this point received a proposal of retransfer to the control of India or Burma Command. Burma was transferred on February 21, four days before the dissolution of ABDA, which had fought the battle of the South-West Pacific for 41 days.

General Wavell had warned the Chiefs of Staff that an Allied fighter force could not remain effective for more than two weeks. Two days later he reduced the estimate to one week, which proved correct.

General Wavell received instructions on February 21 that Java should be defended to the last and that any naval or air reinforcements in the Netherlands East Indies ordered forward. He was instructed to withdraw the ABDA Headquarters from Java, but on General Wavell's advice the command was dissolved.

On handing over the command, General Wavell told the Chiefs of Staff that 5,500 British troops, about 6,000 Royal Air Force—mostly unarmoured and without aircraft—and about 3,000 Australians and 800 Indian troops were left to defend Java.

The American naval seaplane tender, Langley, was ordered to unload some P-40 planes in Java, but she was sunk.

The forced destruction of other P-40s to prevent them falling into Japanese hands destroyed the last chance of prolonging the fighter resistance to the Japanese Air Force.

Among the tributes at the end of his despatch, General Wavell praised the efficiency and "calm determination" in all circumstances shown by Lieutenant General